

## PEREMPTORY DEMAND

(Continued from page 1, first sec.)

Ambassador Arrando had no information that a reply had been prepared or even that a decision had been reached by his government as to its next step. Special Agent Rodgers at the Mexican capital, has reported inability as yet to give any indication as to what may be expected from Carranza.

## Hostile Answer.

If a reply has been prepared in the brief time the Carranza government has had to study its position, officials believe it will be a hostile answer.

Private advices today still pictured the position of General Carranza as strongly inclined toward a peaceful determination of the present situation. He is said to feel that Villa is solely responsible for the grave crisis, and that war would mean the fulfillment of all Villa hoped for when he ordered the dash over the line at Columbus, N. M.

## Company Mustered In.

While the diplomatic status of the situation shifted and changed today with every hour if rumors were to be credited, the steps of the war department to get ready continued. Word came of the mustering into the federal service of an Oregon national guard company—the first unit of the state troops to be enrolled under President Wilson's call last Sunday. The war department was gratified over the fact that it numbered three commissioned officers and 143 men, with this army men of the full war time complement.

Much of the detail of the mobilization of the guard was transferred from the war department by Secretary Baker's order directing that department commanders rush the men to the front as soon as available. Reports of progress so far give no accurate estimate of the time it will take to get the whole force to the Mexican border. Detailed information is now sent to the department headquarters and will be reported later to Washington.

## Delay in Senate.

The effort to speed up mobilization further through the Hay resolution adopted yesterday in the House met with delay in the Senate.

The military committee reported out the measure, amended but still containing the draft and consolidation sections which are regarded as of vital importance. On account of a memorial session, the Senate did not act and the authority the resolution will confer cannot be granted now before Monday.

## Department Impatient.

The war department awaits impatiently the adoption of the measure chiefly because of its consolidation provision. It furnishes machinery under which it could get the troops and send to the front promptly all guardsmen who qualify for federal service without waiting for incomplete companies to be recruited up to full strength. Days, perhaps weeks of delay in sending General Funston additional troops would be saved, it is estimated, under this plan.

Another step toward preparedness for any emergency became known today. Arrangements are being perfected for diverting large shipments of machine guns and ammunition manufactured for certain of the allied European powers to the American army. They are urgently needed to equip fully the guard regiments.

## To Subordinate Contracts.

Agents of the Allies have informed the government that their contracts in this country will be subordinated to the needs of the American army. This will enable American contractors to turn over to the war department their productions as are needed without making necessary any legal commanding steps.

## Complete Occupation.

While no statement is available of alternative plans should Carranza support the act of his commander at Carrizal and precipitate hostilities, there are indications that the complete military occupation of Mexican border towns would be ordered. War department officials are known to have studied the possibilities of such a movement many times during the years of disorders beyond the border. A definite plan of action is believed to have been mapped out, although it has been guarded as a military secret of utmost importance.

With enough national guardsmen to rush to the border to relieve the regulars now on patrol duty, an accumulated, well equipped force, inclined to campaign hardship would be made available immediately for the preliminary moves. It would be sufficient, officers believe, to seize and hold strategic points, while the remainder of the guard was assembled and necessary volunteer regiments organized. There is every indication that President Wilson is resolved to employ all the force at his command if he is forced into hostilities and attempt to make short, sharp work of it by weight of superior numbers, equipment and resources.

It has been pointed out that Mexican armies during the years of revolution never have shown any inclination to march from one battlefield to another. The railways have dictated the lines of march always. Battles have waited upon the repairing of bridges, although only a comparatively short distance separated the forces. For this reason the Mexican fuel supply is regarded as an important object of attack. It has

been suggested that the seizure of the Tampico oil fields and the coal regions of Chihuahua might be undertaken promptly to cripple Mexican troop movements.

Americans continued to hasten out of Mexico today by every possible route. The colony in Mexico City virtually has been transferred to Vera Cruz. Most of those left will be out in the next day or two. A train left for the coast today and another will follow tomorrow.

Indications are that all Americans who have not resolved to stay where they are, will be out of Mexico in less than a week.

Secretary Baker discussed developments for two hours tonight with Major General Scott, chief of staff, and later took several telegrams from General Funston to the White House for a conference with President Wilson.

## UNBURIED

Are the Bodies of the American Soldiers Killed in Fight with Mexicans.

EL PASO, June 24.—Bodies of the American soldiers killed in the engagement at Carrizal lie unburied on the field, according to French and Mexican refugees who arrived in Juarez today. They asserted that the Mexican dead were buried immediately after the fight but that the American bodies had been left lying exposed.

The arrivals also said the Carranza losses were much heavier than the Mexican official reports (which placed the casualties at fourteen) indicated. Carranza leaders admitted, they said, the total is below estimate and was made public for the political purpose of impression upon the masses of the Mexicans that the first clash between American and Mexican troops had resulted in a "great Mexican victory."

It is pointed out that twenty-three Mexicans were buried near the scene after the engagements, as many more bodies, including that of General Felix Gomez, were taken to Chihuahua City, and two stock cars of which have died since in the Chihuahua hospital.

## MENACE

Lies with Resident Mexicans More Than with Mexicans in Mexico.

NOGALES, ARIZ., June 24.—Col. W. H. Sage today informed the governor that the menace to the safety of American residents at present does not lie in the Mexican army across the border, but in the Mexican residents, who have freely bought arms and ammunition from merchants here and in Tucson.

It was decided that strict martial law would be too onerous on the public. Colonel Sage stated that there were not sufficient regular troops to permit any to be detailed to check ammunition sale. A committee of citizens was appointed to work out a plan with Governor Hunt and Colonel Sage by which the issuance of permits to carry arms and the seizure of arms would be left to county sheriffs and town marshals with the backing of the military authorities.

## SIOUX INDIANS

Of South Dakota Will Be Available for the Army if They Are Wanted.

SIOUX FALLS, S. D., June 24.—One troop of cavalry, composed of Sioux Indians, will be available if the president wants them for service in Mexico. F. L. Brandon, of Crow Creek agency, and Elmer Hunt, of Pine Ridge and Rosebud reservations, were in Pierre today consulting with the governor. Sioux Indian horsemen from the Standing Rock and Cheyenne river reservations will be drawn for the proposed cavalry troops. Indians are eager to go into the service.

## PARADE

With More Than 50,000 Persons in Line Proves Strong Stimulus to Officers.

BUFFALO, N. Y., June 24.—A preparedness parade in which more than 50,000 persons took part here today proved a strong stimulus for officers of the national guard registering large additions to their ranks.

Both the Sixty-fifth and Seventy-fourth regiments have passed the 1,000 mark and are expected to be at full war strength when orders come to move to camp Whitman. Troop E, of the First cavalry, which has orders to entrain Monday night for Mexico, already has a full quota of men and today added to its waiting list.

## FUTURE IS VERY DARK IN PART OF GERMANY

So Far as the Crop Outlook and Food Situation There is Concerned.

THE HAGUE, via London, June 24.—The future is very dark, says the Amtliches Landwirtschaftliches Wochenblatt, Fuer Nordwestdeutschland, the official economic weekly of northwest Germany in reviewing the agricultural and cattle breeding situation.

"Hay is plentiful" the weekly says, "but the grain crop is only promising well where artificial manures are available. The lack of manures is sadly discernable, especially as respects the rye crop. Vermen, such as caterpillars, have created immense havoc to turnips, oats, summer wheat and fruit trees."

"The wholesale supply of cattle to municipalities, now that private slaughtering is forbidden, constitutes a grave danger because not only are the number of breeding animals greatly diminished but the lack of natural manure is soon evident. If this condition continues there soon will be more cows than calf, the consequences of which will be fatal to the milk, butter, meat and fat supply."

## MORE MONEY FOR ARMY IS PLANNED

Because of the Movements Growing Out of the Mexican Emergency.

WASHINGTON, June 24.—House leaders concerned over financing military movements growing out of the Mexican emergency are planning an increase of \$2,000,000 in the pending army appropriation bill. Representative Hay, chairman of the military committee, said after a conference with Secretary Baker and other administration heads that the increase would be urged next week.

The money would be added for appropriations of supplies, munitions, equipment, movement of troops and other necessary expense. It is planned to turn over \$2,000,000 to the militia section of the army for purchase of aviation equipment and training of operators. The House already has provided in the bill for \$2,000,000 for aviation to be used by the regular army.

The appropriation committee already is preparing an urgent deficiency bill to appropriate approximately \$6,000,000 to cover expenses of the organized militia up to the end of the fiscal year, June 30. This would include militia pay up to that time and the expense of mobilization and subsistence.

On high authority it was said today that serious consideration has not been given to the possibility of issuing bonds to meet the extraordinary conditions of the Mexican situation. Unless war actually is declared such a step will not be deemed necessary. It was pointed out that there is about \$150,000,000 in the treasury's general fund and that within the next week the income tax will be due, which probably will add at least \$75,000,000 to that amount and give the treasury enough to carry on the government, even with unusual outlays for military expenses for several weeks to come.

If war were declared officials said it would probably be a only a matter of a few hours to obtain authorization from Congress for a bond issue. Authorization already exists for the issue of more than \$200,000,000 in Panama canal bonds to replenish the treasury for amounts taken from general revenues to pay the canal's construction cost. Such an issue in addition to the fund would give the government altogether more than \$400,000,000, enough to carry on a war with Mexico for several months.

## EQUIPMENT

For the National Guardsmen Leaves Arsenal in Philadelphia by Carloads.

PHILADELPHIA, June 24.—Forty-six carloads of equipment for national guardsmen in the various states of the East left the government arsenal here yesterday and today and a large force of men is at work preparing for additional shipments as rapidly as the supplies can be prepared for transportation.

Equipment valued at \$1,500,000 has been purchased by Colonel G. H. Penrose, in command at the arsenal, during the last two days and contracts for the purchase of \$2,000,000 additional supplies will be awarded within the next few days.

The factories of the arsenal which have been turning out 1,800 uniforms and 100 tents daily, will have their output doubled next week. The force will be divided into two shifts and work will continue day and night.

## AIRSHIPS SENT SOUTH.

COLUMBUS, N. M., June 24.—Aeroplanes for scouting purposes were sent south from here today on imperative orders from General Pershing. The planes are the new 160 horsepower type and each carries a pilot and an observer.

## FIELD DAY

Is Planned for Wierton by the Rev. A. D. McSwiggan, Formerly of This City.

The Rev. A. D. McSwiggan, formerly assistant at the Church of the Immaculate Conception here, but now rector of St. Paul's church at Wierton, is planning a big field day and picnic for the Fourth of July.

This is the first event of the kind to be staged in Wierton and it speaks well for Father McSwiggan, who has been in the town for only a few weeks.

The program for the day as arranged by Father McSwiggan is:

10:00 a. m.—Mass at St. Paul's church.

11:00 a. m.—Automobile parade through the principal streets of the town.

1:30 p. m.—Daylight fire works in big field on the hill where the new St. Paul's church is to be erected.

2:30 to 5:30 p. m.—Athletic events and baseball game.

The Rev. Roderick McEashen, of Barton, O., will be the principal speaker of the day. All kinds of refreshments will be served during the day. Automobiles will meet all of train visitors attending.

Wierton is the home of the Phillips Shot and Tin Plate Company, and is one of the most progressive little towns in the state. John Williams, who was formerly located here, is manager of the Wierton plant of the company.

## APPEALS

For Troops to Protect Settlements and Ranches in Arizona Can Not Be Met.

DOUGLAS, ARIZ., June 24.—Numerous appeals for troops to protect settlements and ranches along the Arizona border were received by General T. F. Davis, commanding the Arizona district.

General Davis stated that he could not comply with the requests in view of the comparatively small numbers of soldiers at present under his command.

## ILLINOIS

Is Ready to Send 11,000 Men to the Mexican Border at Once.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., June 24.—Eleven thousand men, the personnel of the Illinois National Guard with the exception of the Fifth and Sixth infantry regiments, which were not included in the mobilization order, now await a call to the Mexican border.

Approximately 4,000 men arrived at Camp Dunne today.

Enough ordnance to arm all the troops here up to war strength arrived from the Rock Island, Ill., arsenal, but uniforms are needed to equip hundreds of men who enlisted during the last few days.

## FEAR THAT BATTLE

(Continued from page 1, first sec.)

Boyd, the commander, remained in the saddle, leading his negro troopers until they had captured the concealed Mexican machine gun trench, when he fell, mortally wounded with a bullet in the eye.

This was the gist of the first detailed account of the engagement from American sources, which was brought to General Pershing today by Corporal Green, of Troop C, who was at Captain Boyd's side until he fell.

Americans Flanked. The Americans were flanked on both sides by the Carranzistas who had

partly surrounded the little command during a conference between General Felix Gomez, the Mexican leader, and Captain Boyd. In front was a concealed Mexican machine gun trench from which a stream of bullets unexpectedly was poured into the American ranks.

Corporal Green said that Captain Boyd, although wounded in the arm and shoulder by the first fire, immediately gave the order to charge, and the detachment rode at top speed, in a hail of bullets, directly at the trench, capturing it just as the American leader fell.

The Mexicans retreated to cover in a nearby adobe shack.

Second Charge. Lieutenant Henry Adair assumed command and ordered a second charge, which drove them through the shack, startling the Mexican command.

Green said he did not see Lieutenant Adair after this charge, and believed he lost his life in it.

Meanwhile, Captain Lewis S. Morri, commanding Troop K, which also was partly surrounded during the fight, occupied a nearby adobe house with his men, and engaged a second detachment of the Mexicans. While it is assumed here that Captain Morri was wounded in the fight, neither Corporal Green nor any of the other survivors reaching here knew anything of the outcome of his part of the fight.

Shattered Remnants. It is believed here that he may have collected the shattered remnants of the American command and is bringing it slowly, and through obstacles to General Pershing's lines. The survivors arriving here said that the Carranzistas circled far around Carrizal after the engagement, and overtook and captured a number of soldiers who had been heading horses back beyond sight of the point where the fight began.

Piecing together the fragmentary reports which have reached field headquarters, all except twenty-one of the eighty-four men engaged in the fight have been accounted for. These reports indicate that thirteen were killed, seventeen taken prisoner. Thirty-three have come into camp here in the last two days, most of them coming about over a desert, suffering the greatest hardships from lack of water.

News despatches from Chihuahua City yesterday indicated that with the capture of five additional prisoners the captives in the hands of the Carranzistas now number twenty-two, leaving sixteen of the men engaged at Carrizal unaccounted for.

General Pershing reported that the troops under Captain Boyd and Captain Mowrey showed the greatest courage and exhibited the most sterling fighting qualities.

No mention of the Mexican cavalry charge reported by the stragglers last night was made in the Pershing report, but the fact that the Americans were able to advance and break the Mexican lines after the first attack is believed to give some indication that the charge was checked.

According to stories told by the five men found at San Luis ranch after the Mexicans had opened fire with machine guns, Captain Boyd dismounted his men and formed them in line of skirmishers.

Captain Boyd, with C troop, led the first and Captain Mowrey, with K troop, the right. They advanced by rushes toward the ditch, 250 yards distant, which sheltered the main force of Mexican troops and from which the machine gun was spraying their ranks with lead. Making every shot of their

terred the Carranza followers.

Support is lent to this belief by the re-disposition early in the week in western Chihuahua. Military authorities are inclined to place some credence in the reports and pointed out that at that time the semi-circular line of the Mexicans, which had stretched around General Pershing's command for some weeks, began to close in, evincing a distinctly hostile attitude.

Offsets Movement. General Pershing re-disposed his troops, offsetting the Carranza movement, presenting to them a compact, prepared fighting unit. The accepted belief is that Mexican leaders realized they could not hope to cope with the Americans under such circumstances, and abandoned the general plan.

General Felix Gomez, at Carrizal, in command of one section of the proposed advance, carried out what he believed to have been the pre-arranged detachments.

Captain Boyd's men of C troop, took the ditch in which the front line of Mexican troops were entrenched and charged through into the town of Carrizal. Troop L under Captain Lewis Morri, charged with C troop, but were outflanked and forced to take refuge in an adobe house. They at least had a chance to defend themselves from cover, but their ultimate fate is unknown, as is that of remnants of Captain Boyd's troop.

This news came to General Pershing by courier from Major John M. Jenkins, commanding a squadron of the relief expedition sent out from Colonia Dublan. Major Jenkins also announced that he had found five members of C troop of the Tenth cavalry and one member of H troop at San Luis ranch. They were also horse holders, as were the other stragglers who have reported. They did not see the finish of the fight, but their stories, according to Major Jenkins's courier, confirmed the stories of the other stragglers that the attack had been opened by the Mexican troops without provocation.

General Pershing said in his report that he did not believe that the thirty-seven men still unaccounted for had been captured. This was taken here to mean that Captain Boyd's men had not been able to hold out against the odds against them, even from the shelter of the house in which they had taken refuge and had been killed.

It is still hoped that they may be holding out and Major Jenkins's command is hastening toward Carrizal to their relief. Major Robert L. Howse, with the Second squadron of the relief expedition is a day behind Jenkins and is pressing hard to overtake and support him. General Pershing, according to his report, has sent provisions and supplies for the wounded to meet Majors Jenkins and Howse on their return march toward Colonia Dublan.

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own count, they captured the ditch with one final wild rush, putting the Mexicans to flight and capturing several machine guns.

Captain Boyd was wounded twice, once in the arm and once in the shoulder.

In the final rush on the entrenched Mexicans, Captain Boyd fell dead, shot through the body. Without checking their advance, C troop, led by Lieutenant Harry Adair, dashed on after the fleeing Mexicans into the town. That was the last seen of them by the men found at San Luis ranch. Apparently they found themselves in danger of capture from Mexicans approaching from the rear, and General Pershing's report gives no further details of the fate of Adair and his men.

Captain Mowrey was shot through the shoulder while advancing with K troop on the irrigation ditch. His men were outflanked by a superior force of Mexicans and were forced to take shelter in an adobe house. When last seen by the stragglers, they were returning a spirited fire, through windows and loop-holes punched in the adobe walls, to the Mexicans surrounding their shelter.

## RUSSIAN

(Continued from page 1, first sec.)

ant success in Turkish Armenia where the Russians were driven from positions more than a mile in width on a mountain ridge north of the Chokch river.

RUSSIANS ARE PRESSED OUT OF KUTY, GALICIA

VIENNA, via London, June 24.—An Austro-Hungarian encircling advance has pressed the Russians out of Kuty, Galicia, according to the Austrian official statement issued today.

In Volynia the Austro-German forces are disputing the ground foot by foot north of the Pila river, northeast of Gorochow and west and north of Torchin, where all the Russian counter attacks have been frustrated.

## PERSONALS

Thomas McCabe, of Wheeling, is a guest at the Hotel Gore.

James Gass, of Parkersburg, is a business visitor in the city.

R. F. Lazzell, of Morgantown, is a city visitor.

G. H. Maxwell is here from West Union.

F. E. Smith, of Charleston, is here on a brief visit.

Preston Gandy will go Sunday to Columbus, O., where he will spend several weeks at the Buckeye Lake summer resort.

F. E. Smith, of Charleston, is a guest at the Waldor hotel this week end. He is in the city visiting his fiancée, Miss Fay Mosteller, of this city, who has been teaching in the Charleston city schools since the first of the year.

Mrs. James Carroll, of Grafton, is visiting Mrs. Myrtle Wrens.

Miss Irene Wrens has returned from a visit to Grafton.

Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Love arrived home Saturday evening from Webster Springs, where they spent two weeks. Mr. Love will leave Sunday evening for Detroit, Mich., where he will spend a week looking after business matters.

The increased cost of blasting powder, due to the war, is becoming a problem in the mining industry.

Two-thirds of the world's correspondence is in the English language.

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